Since 1905

The Middlebury Campus

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Participation For Learning In Soc 44. 1

Students Run The Classes Decide Their Own Grades

By DICK BITTMAN

When 20 students and a new sociology instructor discard the lecture system and de-emphasize grades, do the students end up running the course and deciding their own final grade?

They do in Sociology 44.1.

About three weeks after classes began, Barton A. Parks, Jr. asked his students how they would like to run the class in urban society and social disorganization.

They decided, said Parks, "to change the basic definition of the classroom, which was essentially made up of me as an authoritative spokesman for certain ideas and the students down there listening to me and asking questions."

Student Leader

Now a student leads the discussion each week. The instructor is "just another participant, to the extent that's possible."

Each class begins with three questions on the reading posed by the student leader. Discussions wander. Explained Parks: ". . .however off the subject the discussions might get, I want to go forward and work from that rather than in any way give up on it."

This kind of participation, Parks feels, is the key to real learning. To get students fully involved in discussions, a class must "write off the lecture system."

Parks raised the idea of students' grading themselves because he felt grades were overstressed and because "the grades were to be theirs."

BARTON PARKS
(Photo by Braun)

Now he has second thoughts — "because it did not succeed in de - emphasizing the importance of grades." Parks said several students have indicated being bothered about grading themselves.

In fact, the students had earlier suggested that the instructor have the right to challenge students' grades and require a change in the mark. "There's no point to that," he replied.

A second suggestion asked for informal comments on the grade.

Parks balked: "The informal pressure the teacher as an authority figure can exert on a student would be tantamount to my telling he had to change his grade."

Then he agreed: "Essentially my role, I suspect, is going to be to tell some students they've

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ROTC Credit Under Study; Army Questions 4-1-4 Deal

By TED HOBSON

As faculty and student committees prepared for deliberations on abolishing ROTC credit, the College was reviewing the Army's own complaint about the ROTC arrangement here.

The arrangement made last semester received only temporary authorization for this year from the Continental Army Command, explained Dennis O'Brien, Dean of the College. Under the 4-1-4 plan Middlebury ROTC students do not have the normal number of "contact hours" specified in the Army's training manual.

Long Term Negotiations

The current plan was proposed last semester and passed by the faculty in April. Thus, the Army accepted the faculty decision temporarily until time for a dialogue between the school and the army was available. If the College wishes to go ahead with the program, the College will have to enter into long term negotiations," O'Brien said.

He added that he had no knowledge of Army dissatisfaction with arrangements during the Winter Semester of the 4-1-4. He pointed out that other colleges already operating under a 4-1-4 system had been able to accommodate ROTC.

Under the current plan no credit is awarded for the first two years of ROTC. In the junior and senior years a ROTC student takes one regular ROTC course a year. Also, he takes one of a number of regular Middlebury courses per year, which, with the permission of the Professor of Military Science is accepted in place of an ROTC course.

The Faculty Educational Policy Committee (FEPC) agreed unanimously Monday to discuss ROTC credit. M. Kimberly Sparks, associate professor of German and substitute chairman for the committee, said that the FEPC members' unanimous decision to scrutinize the issue indicated that all had doubts about the value of the ROTC program.

Mobe Backs Pack

The Mobilization for Peace Tuesday voted to endorse the proposal of Robert Pack, associate professor of English, who asked that ROTC credit be studied by the FEPC. The Pack Proposal sought to end academic credit for ROTC.

FEPC will meet with Lt. Col. James C. Hefti, head of the ROTC program, and with students enrolled in ROTC. The committee will also consider the treatment that other colleges afford ROTC and the moral question involved.

John Wenders, FEPC chairman and associate professor of Economics, was reluctant to judge the course strength of a subject about which he knew little. Opinion of ROTC's academic strength will consequently be formed mainly from opinions of ROTC students.

The moral question must be solved on broad generalizations, Sparks told the **Campus**, so as not to be a slave to current events. He agreed that it was unjust for men being trained to fight to get academic credit, while people being trained to help handicapped or retarted persons got only an overload.

Wenders, expressing a private opinion, thought abolition of ROTC credit would be difficult, noting that a similar proposal was defeated last year eight to one.

The Student Educational Policy Committee (SEPC) discussed ROTC at its last meeting, according to SEPC chairman Burt Knapp, but with poor attendance nothing had been decided.

8 Quit Gifford Council - 3 Councilmen Remain

Eight of the 11 members of the Gifford Dormitory Council resigned their posts Monday night, amid indications that they would not enforce the ruling handed down earlier by the College Council when it rejected Gifford's bid for autonomy.

The College Council ruled that Gifford would be subject to last year's parietal procedures pending a new hours proposal from the dormitory.

Davis Barrett, Gifford council president, told the **Campus** that "the dorm council is a totally pointless thing." He said the resigning members did not want to enforce rules which they would not themselves obey.

Barrett added that for other dorms, specific hours are "just hypocracies, because those hours just aren't going to be enforced."

The eight Gifford council members submitted their resignations to Gifford Student Senator Richard Sheckman, who was also one of the resigning dorm council members. Resign-

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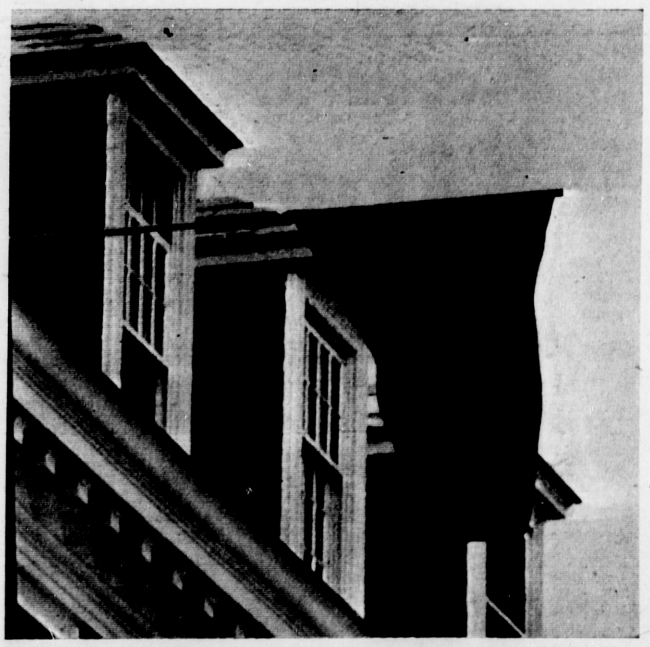

THE JAMES A. GIFFORD Memorial Hall for Boys with a fifth-floor banner. "The flag is designed to be portable," its owner commented. (Photo by Paletti)

Review

Nothing Accomplished At Open Council Meeting

By GRAHAME SHRUBSOLE

Last Monday's open meeting with members of the College Council was an object lesson in Administration manipulation of issues, arguments and people. Dennis O'Brien, Dean of the College and Chairman of the Council, opened, closed and monopolized the meeting. From the first he set the tone of the meeting, which he said was not an open session OF the College Council but rather WITH it. Thus any hope a student may have had of achieving anything definite (except, perhaps, frustration) was ruled out since there was, in effect, nothing official about the meeting at all. (Which was how it had been published on the Bulletin boards etc.)

Nevertheless one could hope for the reasonable dialogue a Sub-committee of the Student Senate had been sent to record. However, it soon appeared that O'Brien was more interested in maintaining a position of psychological advantage over both the audience and the Council.

Dean O'Brien's attitude (less ably mirrored by the faculty and administration members of the Council) is definitely one of placation — consolation for the fact that students are not going to have any real say in anything for a long time yet. With this in mind it is easy to understand the meaning of such statements as: The question, phrased in such a manner is difficult to answer and I'm not sure I could anyway — which is the gist of O'Brien's immediate reply to a lengthy but not diverse question concerning the parallel between the principle of In Loco Parentis and Administration policy concerning recruiters on campus. O'Brien recognized the question yet stated that the manner of its phrasing made it difficult to answer. Nonetheless, he answered it — talking about

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Two Students Are to Review Tenure Rules

Two students will be nominated to a faculty committee to review tenure regulations, according to President James I. Armstrong.

The nine-man review committee, appointed by Armstrong on Sept. 16, recently recommended that the President include two students on the committee.

Armstrong has asked William Stearns, chairman of the Student Senate, to work with the Senate to nominate two candidates.

Stearns and Burt Knapp, chairman of the SEPC, have discussed the matter, but Stearns withheld comment until after last night's student Senate meeting, at which the question of student committee members was discussed.

It has not yet been decided whether the students would be present in a voting capacity.

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Opinion

Radical Left Stagnation Tactics Prevent Change

By ERHARD MAHNKE

This past election day, 10 Middlebury students went to Boston to participate in the SDS demonstration, held to protest the death of democracy and the electoral processes in this country. At least 4,000 people, mostly college students from Harvard, Brandeis, MIT and BU, marched in the four-hour demonstration.

The students felt that the election was a hoax, for not a single nominee stood for immediate withdrawal from Vietnam, the end to the oppression of American Blacks, abolition of the unfair draft system or any other solutions to the problems confronting our society the students considered just. They felt that the electorate was not being given any choice, since both major candidates represented four more years of the same policies and the only other alternative was a southern racist, who, despite his appeal to the working class, has done nothing but harm to labor in his own state.

Instead of breaking out of the mold by doing something new and effective, SDS chose to have one of the traditional, lifeless marches of the past. The election day activities are a perfect manifestation of the failures plaguing the entire "New Left."

No one realized that the only effect of the march was to reassure radicals of their existence as a group; they needed something with which to identify. Apparently in an effort to reassure itself of its importance the crowd became boisterous. In the eyes of any passer-by it conformed beautifully to the popular image of the Left: a bunch of noisy, dirty and unruly students with long hair.

This insecurity about its identity as a whole can also be seen in the literature of the Left. All of the newspaper and leaflets are written by radicals for other radicals. Especially esoteric and pedantic are the organs of the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party and the Progressive Labor Party, which dedicate most of their time to tearing down radicals who deviate from their own particular ideology. None of these papers could ever really convince any non-radical to its point of view.

Even the leaflets, which are supposedly 'educational" material are nothing but platform papers — statements of opinion which the reader is asked to accept without qualification. The reader can either take or leave the opinions.

With the present image of the Left, people can shut out any argument whether good or bad. Thus the Left is rarely judged on what it says by the people it is trying to change. Since it is usually judged on its image, the Left must not turn people off before it has a chance to present its argument.

The media usually warp facts in their coverage of radical action. However, the radical groups should plan their actions so as to minimize misinterpretation and misrepresentation of their intentions by the media, without compromising their own beliefs. For instance, the election day march could have been much more dramatic if everyone had marched quietyly and

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Tenure Review Committee . . .

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The presence of the students on the faculty committee is still an open question.

The committee was set up by President Armstrong to review the present tenure regulations, which have been in effect for about a year. The committee will see that the regulations cover "every possible eventuality," according to Pardon Tilling hast, a committee member.

Tillinghast felt that the motivation for a faculty committee on tenure came from several events last year, including the question of tenure for Bruce Carroll, associate professor of political science. Dean Cubeta added that another factor was the obvious need for review of the rules after their first year in effect.

Heading the tenure review committee is George B. Saul, professor of biology. Other faculty members on the committee are: Robert L. Baker, associate professor of Russian; Pardon Tillinghast, chairman of the Department of History; Henry B. Prickitt, professor of English; Russell J. Leng, assistant professor of political science; Nicholas R. Clifford, assistant professor of history; David J. Littlefield, associate professor of English and chairman of the Humanities Division; Robert W. Gleason, associate professor of chemistry, and Paul M. Cubeta, professor of English and Dean of the Faculty.

Parks Interview . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

given themselves too low a grade."

Students in the class will write one paper, which Parks will comment on but not grade. At the end of the course he will give each student a final examination.

The student will decide how many of the test questions he can answer and base his grade accordingly. If a student chooses to study the material on the test he does not know well, he can give himself "justification for a very good grade."

"I think students experience grades as a judgment of their very souls . . . Around educational institutions we ought to be free to fail about once or twice a day."

As a teacher, Parks seeks "to bring together living and learning in this society where there's so much pressure for them to be split, just as there's pressure for living and working to be split." Parks feels a student's whole life affects what he does in class. Students can perform differently. "Grades just don't make sense when you look at education that way."

"The main function of a teacher," he explained, "is to guide and encourage students and to suggest possibilities. The evaluation, the judging, function of teachers seems to be essentially extraneous and harmful to their teaching."

Eliminate Grades

"What I'm really interested in is the possibility of removing grades from the educational process."

He would like to see other instructors try such innovations and therby force the College as a whole to "face the issue" of grades. Problems with institutitutions like graduate school might arise, but Parks feels these can be overcome.

Grading and education are affected by society at large, Parks remarked, "because the ideas of success and failure are so paramount in American society. We go around trying to get approval from various authority figures whether they be teachers or employers or what

"What I'm concerned with is figuring out how to bring together living and learning in this society where there's so much pressure for them to be split, just as there's pressure for living and working to be split."

. . .Where people are success oriented, as Jules Henry points out, we come to learn and to try to live up to academic standards out of the nightmare of academic failure, rather than any kind of desire to learn."

So, Parks continued, although schools are good socializing agents by teaching that failure is wrong, they "hinder if not downright corrupt the possibility of meaningful education."

"Around educational institutions," he suggested "we ought to be free to fail about once or twice a day."

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Projects Occupy Faculty During Summer Recess

By NANCY B. GRIMES

Middlebury lost several of its faculties this past summer. Henry Prickitt planned to "work on Jane Austin," Nicholas Clifford was goint to Bedford, Mass. to do Chinese study. Robert Reiff expected to "paint pictures." Bruce Peterson was 'on the road.' Leaving no forwarding address, Russell J. Leng went to Paris; Erkki Mackey left to take the position of Director of Brown swimming pool. Duncan McDonald remained home to survey insect fauna in the Middlebury area.

(The faculty last May reported their summer intentions to Dean of the Faculty Paul Cubeta, who suggested the topic of this article to the **Campus**. The information was made available to this writer.)

Economics in Bolivia

Thomas H. Hibbard had a particularly interesting summer in La Paz, Bolivia, where he worked for nine weeks for the U.S. Agency of International Development.

He focused specifically on capital formation and equipment allocation. Studying the sources of finance for equipment factories. He discovered where the in-crease in plant equipment would be most effective. Hibbard, an assistant professor, was particularly interested in the government allocation of loans to various agencies and found that the government was unintentionally stimulating certain sectors of the market — for instance favoring retailing over manufacturing.

He often travelled into the jungle, giving special attention to the Bolivian housing problem

Hibbard worked in the U. S. Embassy and was salaried jointly by the U. S. and Bolivian governments. In LaPaz, the capital city, the altitude of over 8,000 ft. makes it necessary "to go easy on the boozing" at first.

Electricity in Vermont

Another member of the economics department, Professor David K. Smith, served as a consultant for the Central Vermont Public Service Corps. He worked on special assignments such as the impact of Electric House Heating on total energy usage, and studied the appropriateness of its cost.

Although this past summer was Smith's last at the electrical company he will continue to devote one day a month throughout this year to teaching their course on management education.

Smith also spent his free time working on one of his favorite hobbies; formulating a plan of long range (1961-1975) capital expenditure for the Vermont Girl Scouts. Smith explained that he chose this hobby when he discovered that in 1975 there will be eleven thousand more potential Girl Scouts than there are now.

America's War With The Bar-

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Gifford . . .

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ing with him were Dane Anderson, Davis Barrett, John Burnett, Marshall Forstein, Paul Haible, Ralph Lauterwasser and Louis Mills. Richard Dostie and John Tidd and Millyn Moore still remain on the Gifford council.

In other Gifford developments, two residents have announced a party tomorrow on the fifth floor which they indicated at **Campus** press time they will not register with the Director of Student Activities.

A mimeographed announcement of the party declared: "Because we all know and you do too, that at present we all violate some rules of the administration, more specifically parietal hours, we ask merely that you rise above hypocracy and give yourself a chance to be free." The statement interpreted attendance at the pre-announced party as "openly and freely demonstrating abuse of the parietal system imposed upon us. It is nothing you don't do already," the announcement added, "so be proud of it."

Richie Concomitas and Vito Devito are Mel Forrest's Mamaroneck cousins.

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JOHN MEYER. OF NORWICH

Editorials

No Credit For ROTC
No Ties With The Army

ROTC is an anomaly. It is staffed and controlled by the Army. Yet it receives course credit and official status from the College.

It deserves neither.

The **Campus** believes that the College should:

1) by February, 1969 abolish academic credit for ROTC: deny course status to its programs and not count them toward a baccalaureate degree.

2) by September, 1970 sever all contractual ties with the Army and allow ROTC the status of any other extracurricular activity.

Although the College's current grant of academic credit to ROTC suggests otherwise, the program has little academic value. ROTC students have privately called its instruction unchallenging and its intellectual content minimal. Nor are the program's aims educational. The ROTC goal, stated in the College catalogue, "is to qualify students for a commission in the Regular Army and Army reserve in assigned branches of the Army"; the program must produce 25 officers a year. ROTC serves the **Army**, not the **College**.

More importantly, its vocational value to **students** is limited only to service in the military. If drill, tactics, strategy and leadership are important subjects for Middlebury students, they should be included in normal courses. Other ROTC subjects, like military law, world affairs and the role of the armed forces in society might also be taught by men who do not owe their livelihood and careers to the United States Army.

There are graver issues in the ROTC arrangement. In the contract with the Army, the College agrees:

> "To establish a Department of Military Science as an integral academic and administrative department of the institution and to adopt as part of its curriculum (1) a four-year course of military instruction; (2) a two-year course of advanced training of military instruction; or both of the above, **which the Secretary of the Army will prescribe and conduct** . . . (emphasis added) (The College has both the two- and four-year programs.)
>
> "To grant appropriate academic credit applicable toward graduation for successful completion of courses offered by the Department of Military Science." . . .

The contract also stipulates, citing the law:

> ". . . no unit may be established or maintained at an institution unless the senior commissioned officer assigned to the institution is given the rank of professor."

The only important power granted to the President of the College in the contract is to refuse the appointment of an incoming ROTC instructor and to require that one already here be removed for cause.

The Secretary of the Army controls a program to which the College must give the same status and credit as it does, for instance, to the Department of History. And crucially, the College gives the highest rank of the faculty to an active officer whose duty is not primarily to teach students or serve the College but to serve the Army and produce 25 lieutenants a year.

The College gives such standing and credit to no other outside organization. **By accepting the Army contract, the College violates its own integrity as an academic and private institution.** The contract should be terminated.

Officer training, however, should be allowed on campus as an extracurricular activity. Students have the freedom to criticize the repression of our foreign policy and to protest the role of the armed forces as an arm of that policy. As long as this freedom exists, students should be free to train for the military as an extracurricular activity. In this case, students would presumably invite an army officer for instruction as other groups on campus bring in speakers for private lectures.

It would be naive to expect the Army to readily accept extracurricular status for ROTC and do without a contract to validate its officer program; the Army may withdraw the program.

So, it is argued that prompting the withdrawal will deprive future Middlebury men of an option. The argument is incomplete. ROTC is a real choice only for men who envision a career in the Army. We wonder, though, whether ROTC offers most male students a true option more often than it exploits their vulnerability under the Selective Service System. It is also argued that many capable students will not come to Middlebury if they cannot have military training. But we feel the College's academic reputation does not need the recommendation of having an ROTC unit.

ROTC has not deserved credit since its inception here in 1952. After the credit issue was specifically raised in last semester's planning for the 4-1-4 program, credit should never have been continued. Credit and course status should be removed by the spring semester.

As a matter of practicality, the **Campus** suggests that the College not break Army ties until September, 1970. If the Army pulls out ROTC then, juniors and seniors currently in the advanced ROTC course will have been able to finish the program — a program begun originally as an official College course. It should be evident that our suggestion is a consideration for Middlebury men, not a placation of the Army.

The Army may decide that it needs officers more than it needs the prestige of academic credit or departmental status. However, these are finally Army concerns. We think the course offerings at Middlebury should stand above the 'choices' of the Selective Service System. And the academic integrity of the College should take priority over the manpower needs of the Army.

A Lesson To Learn

We are edified that the College Council has acted upon its responsibility as a moral tutor; to wit, the action taken on the recent proposal of Burrage House for unlimited curfew waivers and social rules which other freshman residences had neither the audacity nor the imagination to propose. The Council foresaw the undesirables whom the young ladies, situated as they are on the very edge of campus, would have encountered: positivists, derelicts, New Dealers, mashers. The Council turned down the Burrage House proposal and instead gave the young ladies the hours which were in effect last year, the least liberal of all the hours for freshman women. We should all learn from this example: 12 freshman women asked for something more than proper young ladies should; now they are being punished for it

A Natio
Alternat

By STEVE EARLY

While the rest of Addison County was going heavily Republican and not so heavily Democratic, twenty-five brave individuals — thirteen of them from Middlebury — went to the polls Nov. 5 and voted for the Vermont New Party.

Actually, they voted only for a black space containing the party's name, its emblem, and the names of three presidential electors. These had been placed on the ballot, along with the names of Eugene McCarthy and John Lindsay, shortly after the Democratic convention when a group of Vermont McCarthy people circulated petitions and collected the necessary signatures.

By early October, however, McCarthy and Lindsay had both requested the removal of their names. So two weeks before Election Day, when it met to hold its first convention, the New Party had no presidential or vice - presidential nominees, no candidates for state office, and as yet, no permanent organization. It, in fact, was really not even a party.

Political Alternatives

The convention, held in Woodstock on October 26 and 27, was planned by Denise McCluggage, the Warren, Vermont newspaper publisher who led the late August petition drive. Because of her uncertainty about what the party was going to be, Miss McCluggage decided to conduct the meeting as a "Conference on Political Alternatives" open to all interested Vermonters.

The people who attended were by no means representative of political opinion in the state. They were mostly McCarthy followers and various other dissident Democrat - liberals, with some independents and a few moderate Republicans, and former Oakes supporters. All of them had in common a general disenchantment with the direction of the two major parties, both nationally and in Vermont.

A Minority

One of the scheduled speakers for the two-day session was State Tax Commissioner Gerald S. Witherspoon, a member of the Hoff administration and a McCarthy delegate at the Chi-

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Letters To T

CIA Yes

To the Editor:

The SDS has recently called attention to the relationship between our college and the American military. But it is a mistake, I think, for those concerned about this relationship to treat the presence of the CIA and the ROTC as morally identical and, therefore, subject to the same moral arguments.

Those who would allow the CIA to recruit at Middlebury appeal to the principle of freedom of speech. This argument is strong, but not impregnable. For would our administration allow an organization of South American revolutionaries to recruit guerillas from our student body? Would they offer Huey Newton a room in Old Chapel? (I am trying to think of examples as revolutionary as the CIA is repressive, but they are not easy to come by.) The argument to justify recruiting bears no relationship to the facts of the case. Everyone knows, or should know, that the presence of the CIA does not represent a broad institutional gesture toward freedom of speech. Rather, it is a clear example of cooperation for the sake of financial advantage. The day may come when Middlebury College desires a favor from a legislature or a donation from a conservative alumnus. We give seniors, they give money. Kiss and be kissed.

I am mildly shocked that any college administration would allow the presence of the

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nal New Party: Political ives Within The System

cago convention. Witherspoon noted first that the gathering was somewhat smaller than nad been predicted — actually, fewer than fifty persons. He also noticed that most of those present had been active, as he nad, in the various short-lived liberal coalitions and political conferences that had been formed in Vermont in the past. His point was that a "minority of a minority" should not talk about starting a "party" without first exploring the possibility of union with other existing liberal groups in the state. He argued that joint action with them would be more effective than the formation of a similar group with nothing but a new label.

A New Identity

The majority of those who listened to Witherspoon were apparently just as tired of "other liberal groups" as they were of the regular Democratic and Republican organizations. They wanted not so much a different label as a new and distinct political identity, i. e. an independent party that would actively promote liberal programs and eventually challenge one or both of the major parties.

Representing this view was a second speaker, Ann Raynolds of Springfield, Vt. Mrs. Raynolds, who was also a McCarthy delegate to the convention, spoke mainly about the years she and others had spent working on the local level, trying to change the State Democratic party. She said that, with Phil Hoff's decision not to run and the nomination of Jack Daley for Governor, their efforts in Vermont had seemed futile. Nationally, Chicago and the defeat of the McCarthy-Kennedy forces persuaded many of them to leave the party altogether.

McCarthy Tradition

Mrs. Raynold's position prevailed over Witherspoon's, and the group voted to become the Vermont New Party. It further decided that the party should function in the best McCarthy tradition, emphasizing issues over votes while providing a structural alternative to the two major parties. The immediate goal, in state politics would be to influence the policies of the Democrats and Republicans. Hopefully in future elections, 1970 or 1972, the New Party would have enough voter strength to act as a swing group by running its own candidates or endorsing others.

(Note: On Nov. 5, the New Party failed to get the minimum of 2,000 votes it needed to automatically secure a place on the ballot for the 1970 state elections.)

A General Platform

After choosing a 14-man steering committee and nominating as co-chairman, Miss McCluggage and Pennington Haile of Norwich (Editor of "Groundswell," a monthly anti-war news letter), the convention outlined and ratified a general platform. The platform endorsed as a first priority an end to the Vietnam war, preferably through a cease-fire, four-party negotiations, mutual U. S. and North Vietnamese troop withdrawals, and eventual free elections in the South, all internationally supervised.

Post-war priorities in foreign affairs included a re-evaluation of American interventionist policies, curbs on "corporate involvement abroad," and the "abolition of the instigative role of the CIA." Domestically, the platform called for a lowered voting age, reform of the electoral and party nominating systems, the prevention of "military penetration of industry and education," tax reform, extensive conservation measures, and the re-allocation of Vietnam war funds to the war on urban and rural poverty.

In short, it was a program of solid liberal reform, with not a trace of radicalism or anything else that would have made the Vermont version the same kind of New Party one reads about in the New Republic, Village Voice, or New York Review of Books. **That** New Party is the loose national organization that developed from the various political caucuses held in Chicago last June by the Coalition for an Open Convention. The Coalition was an ad hoc group that had originally planned to bring thousands of people to Chicago in August to demonstrate peacefully and legally for an open convention. The plan folded when rally permits were denied by the city, leaving the field to the 10,000 or so protesters who showed up without asking permission.

In 39 States

Since then, on the national level the New Party has held a convention, formed a national committee, and established headquarters in Washington. Largely due to the efforts of its leading activist, Marcus Raskin, and supporters on campuses across the country, New Party organizations have been started in 39 states. In 18 of these the Party found its way on the ballot by election day.

Most of the local backers chose to run the McCarthy-Lindsay ticket, while some (as in Vermont and New Hampshire) could only offer independent elector slates because of withdrawals by one or both of the candidates. So far, each New Party state organization has had complete freedom in determining its own course. The Colorado group, for example, nominated Dick Gregory for president with Mark Lane as his running mate.

Local autonomy will also be

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WANTED: "a new coalition of middle-class reformers, enlightened labor unions, students, and the poor, united behind a program of social change that would substantially alter American institutions — while stopping short of revolution."

Raab Poetry Reading: Themes Of Life & Death

By CONNIE BRITTAIN

Larry Raab, Middlebury class of '68 and winner of the Book of the Month Club Writing Fellowship, gave an interesting and varied reading of some of his poetry here Monday afternoon.

Each of the poems he read was a self-contained work of art with its own unique comment on human experience, yet all of them dealt with the same basic theme of the meaning of existence.

Raab introduced his first poem, "The Fortuneteller," by saying that he enjoyed the fortunes one reads in magazines: "a seemingly simple statement with a sense of mystery." The same description could be applied to his poetry; his words set a scene or describe a situation in uncomplicated terms, yet there is always a sense of something beyond it all, only hinted at. Each poem dealt with a specific person or object, such as Ulysses, a vampire, or a graveyard, yet beyond the concrete situation were always themes of life and death, themes that tied all the poems together.

Ulysses

A good example of this is the second poem, "The Hero on His Way Home." Ulysses has struggled for twenty years to reach his home, but after he has returned he discovers it is disappointing, not the goal he was really searching for; the goddess 'tells you where it was you were never going." This poem applies to more than just Ulysses, however; it applies to all people striving for a goal and finding in the end that the journey was worth more than the arrival.

"After Colonnus," which focuses on Oedipus, also expands from a single experience to the whole human experience: like Oedipus, any man may feel "something begin to be remembered" or reach for "a name you almost know."

A rather diverting break was provided from Raab's serious poetry when he read three poems on monsters. When he introduced the first one, "Vampires," he said that vampires seemed the most human" of all the movie monsters." And yet, even here, he stated themes as relevent to humans as to monsters: in "Vampires," the monsters feel misgiving at times, they 'fear the forms good men bear against them."

In "Only the Body, Not the Brain" the listener is made to feel pity for Frankenstein's monster, who is not allowed to die: "In the lab the patched-up heart pumps on and on."

Sound and Image

Raab's chief power is in shaping words together so that they convey a sharp image and sound to the ear, as if they were always meant to fit together that way. In "Sunday" he describes a graveyard, the stones carved with the "neat and hyphened years." Many of his lines, such "The river goes where it has to go" or "something comes between us like glass or water" in the poem "Walking Alone," sounded in Raab's deep voice almost as if they were quoted out of a poem one has memorized once: not because the words are familiar, but because their order seems so inevitable and necessary.

Two poems dealing with the idea of insanity especially illustrate the way his thoughts and words come inevitably together. In 'Pleasures of the Insane" he says "A bird sits where once this heart was caged" and in "The Asylum Years" he says, "For us, hopelessly sane, madness seems a marvelous catastrophe." With a few carefully chosen words he conveys the

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The Editor

CIA No

To the Editor:

The recent SDS statement about CIA recruiting, plus remarks which I have heard since the federal elections have caused me to question the logic, and perhaps the sincerity, of many of those on this campus who claim to be for democracy and liberalism.

The SDS statement has two main contentions; first, that the CIA is carrying out certain programs which the SDS feels are undemocratic. This I will not dispute; they have the complete right to believe and state this. However, the paper goes on to state that "...if you sympathize with the peoples of the third world — and with the Black and poor of this country — then you must actively resist the CIA."

If I agree to allow the CIA to recruit personnel here, I am merely asserting its right to invite those who agree with its interests to join it; I am not condoning its activities. Had the statement asked those who disagreed with the CIA to demonstrate against its policies, the invitation would be welcome; but this is not what the statement said. It said that any person is, by believing the CIA should be allowed to recruit, implicitly "accepting responsibility for defending the interests that the CIA and the U.S. government are solemnly committed to serve. . ." This statement I resent greatly, for I would insist on the CIA's equal

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Music From Big Pink: Returning To The Earth With Country Rock

By PETER DELMAN

The direction of the radical left, the avant-garde or what you will has shifted drastically in the last year. Time Magazine may write it up as an exodus of hippies from the cities, but it goes much deeper than that. The migration of political and cultural radicals from he big cities to the country appears to be a broad based phenomenon. The so-called unground, critics of the establishment, the materialist-repressive social mores, America's non-culture are finally taking action on their own passionate rhetoric. Small groups all over America have foresaken the dependency, artificiality and mass movement radicalism of the city for a life of independence and simple values on the farm.

Before most radical refuges had ever busted a sod a new sound made just for them was rolling over the hills of West Saugerties, New York from a bright pink house. The Members of the Band from Big Pink are not card carrying members of the New Left, there's no indication that they're done any street fighting and they hadn't even heard of their mentor, Bob Dylan until the summer of 1965, but the country-rock they play expresses the ideas and mood of the rural radical.

The Band avoids simple-minded diatribes on revolution like the ones being served up, hot or cold according to taste, elsewhere on the pop scene (The Rolling Stones and Beatles come easily to mind, and there are plenty more.)

The Band's first ideological loyalty is to the rustic way of life. They repeatedly voice their contempt for the man of industrial America who turns out so many products with his machines, but can't make anything with his own hands. In "We Can Talk"—

Come let me show you how
To keep the wheels turning
You've got to keep the engines churning
And did you ever milk a cow?
Yeah — I had the chance one day
But I was all dressed up for Sunday.

'Caledonia Mission" on one level is good, traditional ballad, But the image of the establishment man, incapable of seeing freedom stifled, sensitivity smothered by the life he leads, shines through.

I can't get to you
From your garden gate.
No, it's always locked by the magistrate.
Now he don't care
Why you cry,
No, he thinks its just a lie.

The Band continually implores the listener to heed his own feelings, to make an effort to live life as it should be lived.

Isn't everybody dreaming?
Then the voice I hear is real
Out of all the idle scheming
Can't we have something to feel.

The radicalism of the men from big pink is at times glimpsed as being vaguely political, but their basic hope is not in changing the political or social structure. Their appeal is to the individual. They speak to the listener personally asking him

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Booters Lose To Cadets, Morrone Eyes Future

The varsity soccer team lost their last game 3-0, to Norwich U. last Wednesday, under circumstances similar to the first three losses of the season. These have to do with the loss of three starters, especially since they are the top three scorers on the team. Vin Smith could not make the game because of draft board difficulties, Jeff Sturges was thrown out on a call of charging the goalie, and Howie Verman was injured in the second period.

During the first half Middlebury was successful in using their short - passing style to keep the Norwich scoring threats to a minimum. Coach Morrone said that the Panthers had many scoring opportunities which failed, but that Norwich never had any serious threats at all. So after a half of play which Middlebury controlled predominately, the score was a 0-0 deadlock.

Twelve minutes into the third quarter Norwich scored the winning goal, from a series of heads in the penalty area. Jake Gilhooly failed to come out, and the ball was eventually worked into the goal. Five minutes later a Norwich player sent an impossible shot past Jake, who had cut down the angle properly. The shot was sent low into the corner, where Mark Ripa mis-trapped it, and it bounded in for the second tally. Their third goal came with about five minutes left in the game. In the course of play Keith Conners attempted to clear, but it rebounded off on oncoming forward, who sent it to the center forward, who passed to the left wing, and he shot for the goal.

It was an unfortunate loss for Middlebury, because the game was almost out of their hands. Norwich played the style of kick-and-run, hoping to get the breaks, and the answer was that they got them. Joe felt his team played "well enough to win." Assuming that to be accurate, what would have been the outcome if the starters missing had been playing? Not only were Howie, Vin, and Jeff missed physically, but it undoubtedly had an effect on the team when Norwich scored their first goal. Perhaps if they had been in the line-up, the team could have come back. But this was not the way it worked, and the Panthers never regained their poise of the first half. Joe felt that if the team had scored early in the game the backs would have been able to hold the lead, for they played a good solid game.

Norwich was basically not a game that the Panthers HAD to win to have a good season. As it stands they have a 5-4-1 record, which is certainly not bad for what can be considered as a building year. The team started with three consecutive losses, the first time a varsity soccer team had lost more than one in a row. But after all the starters had gotten back into the line-up, the team came back to win five and one tie. Joe was pleased the way the team rebounded to have a winning season." He felt this come - back was achieved by the "discipline and spirit" that never failed him

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UVM Beats Midd 45 - 18 To End 70 Year Series

One of the longest rivalries in inter-collegiate football history came to an end last Saturday. In a series dating back to 1898 the University of Vermont Catamounts won the last game in this colorful sixty-game series. A 45-18 victory over the Middlebury Panthers gave Vermont its thirtieth victory, as opposed to twenty-six for Middlebury and six ties.

The Catamounts struck early in the game. Recovering a Middlebury fumble on the first kick-off, UVM carried the ball to the Panther ten. Unable to score the Catamounts settled for a field goal.

On Middlebury's first series of downs following the kick Vermont intercepted a Metayer pass. UVM's quarterback Peterson lost no time getting on the scoreboard again. And in an obvious attempt to shatter the Panther's morale he took to the airways on the first play from scrimmage. The Middlebury scouting report told the Panthers that if they could depend on anything it was that Vermont did not pass. It was not surprising, therefore, that Peterson's 47 yard pass caught the Middlebury defense completely unawares. A bad kick for the point after made the score UVM 9, Middlebury 0 with only four minutes and forty-five seconds gone in the game.

Lee Cartmill took the ensuing kick-off to the Middlebury 28 But again the offense was stymied. This time Yeager kicked to the Vermont 31. But on the next play from scrimmage Peterson pitched to converted defensive end Harry Canning on a quarterback option and Canning reciprocated by carrying the ball sixty-nine yards for another Vermont touchdown. The PAT was good, giving UVM a 16-0 lead at 8:31 of the first quarter. And from this point on the outcome was never in doubt.

There was a glimmer of hope for those die-hard Panther fans on Middlebury's next series of downs. Hard running by Mark Yeager and passes to Touhy and Cartmill carried the Panthers to the Vermont 26. But the attack died there.

Middlebury turned the ball over to Vermont on downs and all seemed lost. But an interception by Dan Redmond at that same 26 yard-line rekindled the Panther's hopes. And then UVM lowered the boom. On the first play Glenn Geiger was thrown for a two yard loss. The next play saw Geiger again thrown for a loss on a attempted halfback pass, this time to the UVM 38. And then, with twenty-two yards to go for a first Metayer dropped back. But a strong UVM rush dumped him at the 48.

The second quarter saw Vermont go once again to the air. A Peterson pass, combined with a 16 yard run and a thirty-five yard field goal, gave the Catamounts a 32-0 halftime bulge.

Vermont demonstrated in the second half that their first half barrage was no fluke. Utilizing the running of Canning UVM moved in for the kill. Another touchdown and an extra point put the game completely out of reach for the Panthers. But even though they were 39 points down to the Cats the Panthers demonstrated that gameness that has made their 1968 season as exciting as a 1-6-1 record can be.

Flyweight Bill DeSalvo took Vermont's kick to the Middlebury 41 and from there Metayer engineered a drive for Middlebury's first score of the day. The score came on a pass to John Touhy who had a great day taking advantage of double coverage on Cartmill and Beall. Going for two, Metayer found Beall open this time and hit him, making the score 39-8.

Middlebury's next score came on one of the weirdest plays of the season. Driving deep into UVM territory Middlebury was stopped by an interception in the end zone. In seeming testimony to the intelligence of UVM athletes the Vermont defender ran the ball out of the end zone to the three yard line. But on seeing he would get nowhere he turned tail and ran back into the end zone to down the ball. Apparently he was hoping this would be sufficient for a touchback. But instead he gave Middlebury a safety. This bit of comic relief made the score 39-10.

Middlebury's final score came on a pass to Touhy, this one from two yards out. A pass to Yeager was good for the extra points to give Middlebury eighteen points on the day.

Vermont was not to be outdone, however. Quarterback Peterson carried for this final score on the now infamous option play. Final score: UVM 45, Midd 18.

Inside Story

Silencing Arm-Chair Quarterbacks

By Steve Thomas

That time of year revered by all sports writers has finally come. The fall sports schedule is nearly over (only cross-country has yet to complete its schedule) and all arm-chair quarterbacks can at last emerge from the woodwork.

At first glance the football squad seems to have suffered a most discouraging season. Their 1-6-1 record is certainly nothing to brag about. This is painfully evident when this writer remembers the promise they showed in pre-season play.

But if the Panther football squad is to be given its just due it must be noted that things were not as bad as they would seem. From a purely subjective viewpoint this reason was much more exciting than any in recent memory. With the exceptions of Williams and Vermont, and possibly Bates, the Panthers faced no opponent they shouldn't have beaten. The total margin of defeat in three of those six losses was a skimpy eleven points. All three of those losses, to Wesleyan, W.P.I, and Hamilton, could easily have been victories. The outcome of each was still in doubt until the final minutes of each contest. And when the Norwich abortion is added it is quite obvious the Panthers should have ended the season with five wins and three defeats.

Remembering it is always easier to second-guess than to offer concrete suggestions for changing the outcome I don't feel it to be my place to criticize. Adequate criticisms already have been levelled in this column. An eleven point spread between a winning season and a losing season is indicative of the only problem with athletics on the Middlebury campus: it is a matter of emphasis.

If any conclusions are to be drawn from this year's season they can only be optimistic. The characteristic that stands out most strongly about this year's football squad is its youth. This

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Aside from its appointed function of keeping intramural athletic students in some kind of shape between touch football and the winter sports of basketball and hockey, volleyball has been known on occasion to produce an outstanding contest or two.

This year promises to be no exception, and if there should in fact result any action-filled, exciting volleyball matches this season, your reporter will immediately pass them on to you. On the basis of early returns at this point in the season, the **Campus** Bush-League computer has picked PKT to win the trophy in the Championship League, followed by White League Pick Zeta Psi and KDR. Sig Ep has already conceded the race, though PKT's final margin is expected to be close.

PKT's big chance is here, and with two weeks of secret pre-season practice sessions, they should have a hard time blowing it. John Ragan has led such charges as George Barr, Dana Janes, and John Tuttle to 3-game defeats of DTO and DKE and a forfeit from Sig Ep. Significantly, each loser won one game by a very large margin, but all of PKT's victories were equally wide.

DU, having a tough year all around, lost a close one to KDR when Tom Reis rallied the rampaging ranchers to six points in a row to close out the White Pillar Mob in the deciding third game. KDR also defeated a spirited Hepburn contingent and should lose only to ete in its remaining games, and that is in doubt.

Zete is relying on sophomores Bergstrom and Lord to assist nine-sport man Joel Conn in their campaign, and it should work out well, though they had a harder than expected time with the faculty.

Team golf and tennis were lost by the wayside due to a lack of interest in even playing the assigned matches, so until basketball and hockey get underway, all eyes are on the volleyball courts.

Photos Shown In Art Gallery

Selected photographs representative of the concerns and aspirations of the artists are currently on exhibition in the Johnson Art Gallery. The show features the work of Ansel Adams, Charles Sheeler, and Edward Weston and his son, Brett. The pictures were selected from the exhibit of Mr. and Mrs. David H. McAlpine. The exhibit will run from Wednesday, Nov. 13 through Monday, Dec. 2.

Overpopulation Discussed

By ALICE KORACH

By the time the summer school has a program in 1970 dealing with the problem of population, three times the population of France will have been added to the world, noted Vincent Malmstrom, professor of Geography. Malmstrom was speaking at a meeting on population control in Proctor Lounge last Thursday, hoping to form a group to discuss particular aspects of the problem and to decide on action that could be initiated.

Afterwards, interested students decided to arrive at a unified goal; tentatively, to inform the Middlebury College community of the nature of the problem of population control and of possible alternative solutions.

The group also listed objectives: get the problem into all related courses, spread the movement to other campuses, work through local health organizations and reach citizens, issue a reading list for self-education and have speakers, discussions and films.

Duncan J. McDonald, visiting professor of biology, said that other species have faced this problem of over-population and have solved it. He added that in 50 years, we will be a huge, mindless "bio mass" if we do not do something now. Malmstrom said that he hoped man had been given his mind for some reason and would not become like all the other mindless species. After all, he said, "We can't be sure that the earth's resources are infinite."

There will be another meeting of all persons interested in this problem in about two weeks. Time and place will be announced in the College Announcements.

Big Pink Review . . .

(Continued From Page 5)

to look at himself and make something honest and meaningful of his life.

They believe strongly in the value of their own life style as an approach to the problem and don't hold back in dumping on the big city radical, who passively allows himself to be strangled by the system he shouts down at the SDS meeting. In "To Kingdom Come" The Band mocks the ones who cop out in one way or another out of fear of societies reprisals.

Tarred and Feathered — yeah!
Thistles and thorns
One or the other
Be kindly warned
Now you look out the window
What do you see?
I see a golden calf
Pointing back at me

The cowardly radical sees himself made either a victim or a Christ-like martyr at the hands of the vindictive establishment. Even the taunting finger of an idol he set out to destroy will not move him to action.

The Band's humor is subtle and on target. The next lines of the same song rake the literary left's favorite fantasy (and cop out) — apocalypse.

Been sittin here for so darn long
Waitin for the end to come along
To those still on the brink
Take your choice — swim or sink

The irony of a neatly rationalized abdication of responsibility is clear in these lines.

So don't you say a word
Or repeat a thing you've heard
Time will tell you well
Where the truth truly fell.

Radicalism is approached rather differently in the first song of the album! "Tears of Rage," which Dylan helped write. The voice in the first part of the song is that of a lonely father who wonders why his children have thrown aside what he had to teach. But half way through the song, the voice is that of a different speaker. The lines below are perhaps still about a generation gap, but more importantly they are about the gap between the rural and urban left. Dylan and The Band equate their feelings about the rejection of their rural paradise by the city people with the feelings of a bewildered father rejected by his children. This self-effacing humor is a rare pleasure.

We pointed you the way to go,
And scratched your name in sand,
Though you just thought it was nothing more
Than a place for you to stand.
I want you to know that while we watched
You discover no one could be true
That I myself was among the ones
Who thought it was a childish thing to do.

The band does not promote revolution, but in "We Can Talk" it becomes a possible alternative:

But I'd rather be burned in Canada
Than to freeze here in the south

and,

Holding that eternal bow
We've got to find a sharper blade,
Or have a new one made

The Band has a point of view to put across. They do it well; their words are good and the lines are well thought out, but in the words of Paul Simon of Simon and Garfunkel, "the lyrics of pop songs are so banal that if you show a spark of intelligence they call you a poet. . . poetry is a different bag from writing lyrics. The limitations are different. Like when you write songs you have to throw out your best lines and use instead lines that make it better with the melody." The words in "Music from Big Pink" are secondary; the total sound is what wins the listener. The country and western background from which the band developed provided them with the most versatile sound yet to come out of rock. The Band can and does express a wide range of emotions and moods. The music is sometimes poignant or sad, sometimes tough, but always energetic and exciting. Its hard to believe most sickly sacharine, hopelessly banal contemporary country and western came from the same source as "Music From Big Pink." (If you want to hear an amusing rendition of the former art form, listen to The Fug's cut of "Ramses II Is Dead" on their album 'It Crawled Into My Hand, Honest.")

"The Weight," the most widely known song on the album, has no particular message, it is just a fine ballad. "Lonesome Susie," perhaps the best song on the album, has no axe to grind either, but it will really "grab" you if you give it half a chance. There isn't much to be said about these two songs and several others on the album; all you can do is listen and hope there's more to come.

Soccer . . .

(Continued From Page 6)

throughout the fall. He stressed the fact that this was a young team, the first that had to rely on sophomores so heavily. Another big change this year was the 5-3-2 line-up, this year the emphasis was placed on defense, so Morrone used a 3-3-4, with a single sweeper hanging in back. In making this shift, he also brought Jeff Sturges up to the front line, and moved Reed Coughlan and Woody Jackson back to fullbacks. All in all, Capt. Conners led a hard-working team through a difficult year, and he can know that he has laid the foundation for good future teams. Next year's team, to be led by Reed Coughlan, Joe thinks will have a "very good season." All the sophomores will be more experienced, and the freshmen will be ready to help out.

The scoring leaders were: Verman (8 points), Sturges (7 points), V. Smith and Iggulden (4 points), Plum, Davis, Jackson and Conners (3 points). The MVP was Conners, the Most-Improved-Player was Coughlan and the Most-Inspirational-Player was Sturges.

Resistance . . .

(Continued from page 2)

worn (as a few people did) black robes with hoods and whitened faces. If the whole demonstration had taken the form of a funeral march, mourning the death of American democracy, there could hardly have been much misrepresentation by the media. Also, passers-by would not have been so turned-off, and may have stopped to listen to some of the arguments.

If the Left continues its present course it will never achieve anything. All it is doing now is playing a subconscious self-perpetuation game. It is not changing society; it is only making certain that it remains a constant and relatively impotent entity within the present social structure.

As a consequence of prejudicial reports in the media, the public is completely replused by the Left, resulting in a growing backlash. The change in thinking that the Left is trying to bring about is impossible under present circumstances, for people's thinking is shaped by the educational system and even more by the media.

Therefore the Left must change its self-centered approach by clearly showing what it thinks is wrong with our present society. Only if the Left can become truly 'educational' and minimize the effects of bias in the media without comprising its views of society can it ever hope to bring about meaningful change.

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New Party . . .

(Continued From Page 5)

stressed in the New Party's proposed social action program — legal aid centers, health clinics, neighborhood anti-poverty agencies, and educational projects that will all be initiated by the party and controlled by the local communities involved. While extra-political in nature, these services are expected to provide a grass-roots organizational basis for the party itself.

Developing Force

The New Party will need such a base of support if it is ever to develop into the political force envisioned by Raskin and its other organizers. Co-director of the Institute for Policy Studies, Raskin was a disarmament advisor in the Kennedy administration, and more recently, the one defendent acquitted in the 'Spock-Coffin draft conspiracy case. He was also among those who, after the Democratic Convention, had hoped to persuade Eugene McCarthy to continue his presidential campaign as a fourth party candidate.

While the Senator refused the offer, Raskin and the New Party have nevertheless benefited from the considerable energy created by his movement. Even now, the main impetus for the party still comes from the same "constituency of conscience" (composed of middle-class, suburban liberals and the university professor-student class) that supported the McCarthy drive.

However, this support alone is not sufficient for an independent party movement that expects to run a major presidential candidate by 1972. To be successful, the New Party must create, in the words of Christopher Lasch, "a new coalition of middle-class reformers, enlightened labor unions, students, and the poor, united behind a program of social change that would substantially alter American institutions — while stopping short of revolution." Raskin further argues that without a left-liberal or radical-liberal party pledged to peacefully transform the existing means of political expression, America will surely be faced with increasing violence — from either revolutionary or reactionary sources.

Common Belief

While the possibility of revolution may seem somewhat remote, there is no doubt that many Americans — from the Wallaceites on the right, to the McCarthyites on the left — have been alienated by the unresponsiveness of our political processes. The blue - collar worker, ghetto negro, and poor farmer are disaffected by the remoteness of government, the irrelevancy of the two major parties; the liberal student, university professor, and middle-class suburbanite are all dissatisfied with the quality of American life and the nature of America's role in the world. Together, these seemingly diverse elements of the population share a common belief in the need for greater popular control over government, and hence over their own lives.

What makes the New Party's orientation radical - liberal instead of merely one or the other, is, first, its commitment to change within the system (by increasing the existing political alternatives); and, second, its simultaneous rejection of the Democratic party as a suitable vehicle for doing this.

Domestic Reform

According to Raskin (in an article appearing in the September 28 issue of The New Republic), the New Party would advocate a program of extensive domestic reform based on the principles of community, self-determination, and equal opportunity. It would favor a full employment plan, a vastly improved public housing program, humane urban renewal, a guaranteed income or wage, and closer government protection of natural resources.

The bureaucracy that strangles all levels of the educational, hospital, and welfare systems would be reduced by greater decentralization of these vital social services. Corporate power would come under more strict government regulation: "the American Mega Corporation" would no longer "dictate the econocy." The present 'regressive tax structure" would be revamped, closing the many loopholes open to the rich and ending the oil depletion allowance "in which the largest oil corporations pay less than five percent tax a year."

On national security issues, the New Party stands for nuclear arms control and the "dismantling of an obsolete, dangerous military establishment which is overextended and overreaching." By cutting back on the military budget, it would attempt to halt the current transformation of America into a national security state, "where decisions of such militarized institutions as the CIA, DOD, NSA, FBI, etc., for all practical purposes, stand outside the control or scrutiny of the American people."

Foreign Policy

As a matter of foreign policy, the party would of course insist on an immediate end to "the reckless and morally indefensible" war in Vietnam. Beyond that, and certainly more significant, it would demand a general re - examination of all the basic assemptions that led us to intervene there in the first place, i..e. the threat of Chinese expansionism; the existence of a monolithic world communism; the susceptibility of political problems to a military solution; America's responsibility to act, in Eugene McCarthy's words, as "the world's judge and the world's policeman."

"The New Party will stand for the dismantling of an obsolete, dangerous military establishment which is over-extended and overreaching."

The purpose of any such re-examination would be to demonstrate that neither American interests nor human interests are served by "fighting colonial wars or building empires, either by accident or design" — that "revolution, in other nations or insurgencies therein should not cause interventions and suppressions by the American military."

Raskin believes that the great changes in domestic and foreign policy that the New Party would make, could never be made by the Democratic Party — even a revitalized and liberalized one. This is allegedly because the Democratic Party itself (despite its "ideology of a strong executive to contain the great corporations and other national power institutions") has actually contributed to the growth of the national security state over the past thirty years.

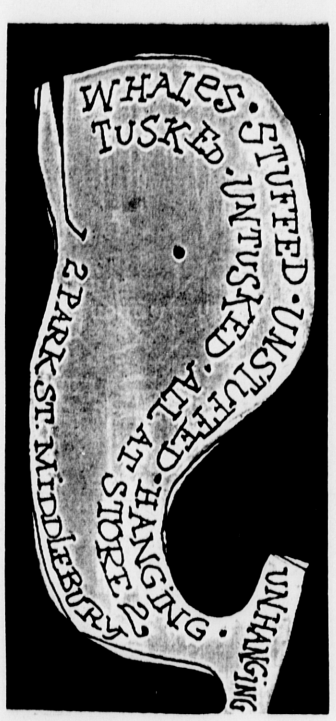
Thus, as Andrew Kopkind pointed out in last Sunday's New York Times Magazine even reform Democrats would presumably be unable to resist the pressures of the national defense establishment with its vested interest in the continued appropriation of billions for defense.

Party Purge

This view that the Democratic Party cannot possibly purge itself of its own worst elements (Mayor Daley, the missile and oil millionaires, the big labor bosses, etc.), probably underestimates the potential of groups like the New Democratic Coalition. Led by Jack Gore and Allard Lowenstein, the Coalition is composed of dissident Democrats who are already struggling with the regular organization for control of the party. They are convinced that the forces of the "new politics" will prevail in the end and that the party will be "renewed, redeemed, and reformed" in time for the 1972 convention.

It remains to be seen just how successful the Coalition will be. Regardless, after four years of Richard Nixon, it would not be surprising if the Democrats emerged with a presidential candidate like Ted Kennedy. If that is the case, the New Party, without benefit of established financial or organizational support, would be hard pressed to offer an equally attractive liberal alternative.

No doubt, Raskin can take heart from Eugene McCarthy's recent statement to the effect that he would not run again as a Democrat — either for the Senate in 1970 or the presidency in 1972.



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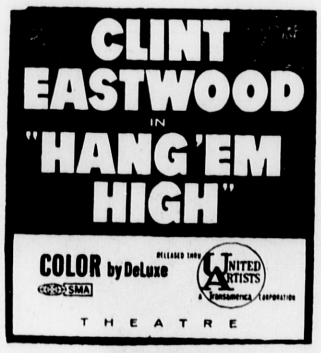

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Beyer . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

right with any other organization which wished to recruit.

This right has nothing to do with free speech, the SDS statement and the Senate proposal to the contrary. It is rather a right to: 1. equal treatment with, for example, the Peace Corps, the U. S. Air Force and any other legal group which wished to recruit or solicit members, including the SDS or the Black Panthers, for example; and 2. right of interested students to have interview facilities available on campus.

My second concern is with some of the supporters of losing candidates who have asserted bitterly that Mr. Nixon's election was such things as "rigged" or " hoax, a mockery of the democratic system;" or that he will, as president, "destroy the country" or subject its citizens to a "neo-fascist regime." (I am sorry to be unable to give sources for these quotes, which were overheard in the Proctor dinner line.) If this is how these people feel over a political and democratic (though narrow) loss, I do not like to think of what they would do with the power to do something about their "neo-fascists." Is it not their reaction, rather than some future and indistinct action of Mr. Nixon's, which is undemocratic, intolerant, and "neo-fascist?"

If these comments and the beliefs of the SDS are representative of the thoughts of some people, I believe they should seriously reconsider their positions. Rational open and free discussion, which they claim to advocate, is always welcome; name-calling, unjustified implication of those who disagree, and sweeping generalization never results in foreward progress.

M'ryka Beyer

Kerrigan . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

CIA in view of recent disclosures about the nature and function of the organization. Students have voted to maintain an "open" campus. But students, especially students involved in campus politics, have all the reason in the world to despise the CIA. Lured by sham titles and bogus foundations, too many American students and intellectuals became tools of government propaganda. Yet finally I do not feel that recruiting on campus is much of an issue. Are we any nearer a free society if a student has to walk three blocks off campus to sign up for counterrevolutionary duty in the Middlebury Town Hall? Perhaps we are, but the difference is not particularly compelling.

ROTC is an altogether different matter. It has academic sanction: four points in Small-Unit Tactics or Military History is worth the same as four points in English or Philosophy. As defined in all of Middlebury's handbooks and catalogues, college education is for Athenians and not Spartans. Taking apart a rifle blindfolded is not one of the liberal arts. Polishing your brass is not humane learning. A teacher is nothing like a commander: he does not issue orders and he does not teach you how to kill. While part of the college is trying to teach students to recognize propaganda, the men in ROTC are watching Army training films, reading Army training manuals, and taking examinations on the material they contain. Uniforms, guns, medals, insignias, drills, marches, commanders and commands — these have nothing to do with education. The presence of ROTC is not an issue of free speech except insofar as the Army itself subverts the constitutional freedoms of free men. ROTC asks us to treat the Army as part of our college. But what happens when someone tries to treat his college education as part of their Army? Think of Captain Levy and all those other men who have tried to speak freely in an institution which does not allow free speech. Of course certain students desire and enjoy the ROTC program. But at the expense of contradicting its own nature, no school is required to satisfy the demands of its students. Similarly, if a young man walks into my office and calmly asks me for a knife, I am under no obligation to give it to him. I can best handle the situation by saying that I have none.

William Kerrigan
English Department

George Washington was a honkie

Get spaced

Faculty Summer . . .

(Continued From Page 3)

bary Pirates, a junior high school history book to be published in the Makings of America series, was completed by John H. Claggett, assistant professor of English. Claggett has also finished the outline and first half of **Papa Tango,** a novel about a three-day convention of World War II veterans who have reassembled for the first time since the war.

He also started research on Admiral Hewitt and Tommy Hitchcock. These two biographies will not be completed for at least two years. Claggett is waiting to hear about an acceptance of his novel on James Fennimore Cooper.

Reginal L. Cook, professor of American literature, included in his summer plans a revision of **Emerson's Selection Prose and Poetry for Rinehart**, work on a book on New Mexico for Funk and Wagnalls, work on a book on the Modern American Novel in progress, an essay for **Symposium** (which he is also editing) on Emerson,, an Essay on Robert Frost for a projected book edited by Arnold Grade, Brockport, N. Y.

Freighting on the Thames

While Cook was writing 27 hours a day, an associate professor in the same department, Horace P. Beck, was abroad. He spent one week in June freighting on a Thames Barge and one week on a vessel in Scotland, then spent the remainder of the summer collecting maritime lore from his own vessel in Scotland and western Ireland.

Several faculty members were given research grants from the National Science Foundation. Many others participated in the Bread Loaf writers' conference and summer schools.

Perhaps Frederick Cabot, assistant professor of English, best summed up the faculty's vacation by declaring his summer project "survival."

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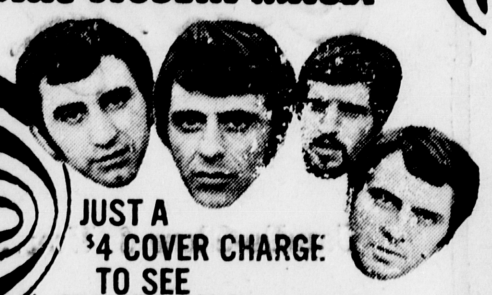

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Inside Story . . .

(Continued From Page 6)

was, basically, a young squad.

There are eight underclassmen on the defense, including four freshmen. And there were but five seniors on the offense. Sophomore Barry Metayer, while at times erratic, demonstrated he has the ability to move an offense. And Junior Mark Yeager exhibited a running ability that Middlebury hasn't seen since the days of Freddie Beams.

Lee Cartmill displayed an amazing ability to catch a football. And when Metayer's favorite targets were covered John Tuohy would work his way free. In fact, when one thinks back on the season there were so many bright spots that the won - lost record is almost forgotten.

What does this all lead up to? Quite simply it is that if next year's team gets the support it deserves it will be an investment well worth the effort. There is a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, and don't let anyone try to tell you differently.

College Council . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

a related but totally different matter.

(In fact O'Brien has an uncanny knack of answering questions which no one asked)

Although most questions were directed at the council and thus O'Brien, he usually only answered (and then in a not too relevant manner) those with fairly obvious weak points. Those questions which were well thought out and required, in order to refute them, a serious discussion were ignored as O'Brien pointed to another person with another, frequently irrelevant, question.

In that manner the first and most important topic for discussion: the college policy towards recruiters on campus was disposed of, without demonstrable gain to anyone. Certainly the student audience did not help by quibbling within itself, asking irrelevant questions or making fun of the proceedings which was certainly not for their own advantage since they were there to talk with the College Council.

Although there was limited discussion of student participation on faculty committees and the Student Senate's planned committee to review committees about the only thing that was made certain concerned parietal hours. Dean O'Brien conceded that the 'recommendations' for social conduct, especially parietal hours were, in fact, "limits" that would not be stretched.

This created the illusion that something had been accomplished — that the students won a point and in the ensuing elation all semblance of rational dialogue was lost.

Fellini Film For Friday

Fellini's movie, "Juliet of the Spirits," will be shown with English subtitles tomorrow night at 7 and 9:30 p.m. in Dana Auditorium. The film is sponsored by the Italian Club.

"A tale born entirely of the imagination, the story is parallel to 8 1-2 with the sexes reversed: a wife is undergoing sieges of psychic probing provoked by the infidelity of her husband. Naive but clairvoyant, she tries to compensate for the loss of her husband's attention by wandering into a dream world. She passes through several absurd situations including an electrified house and an art-nouveau brothel surrounded by numerous women and anything else Fellini could think of. The total effect is one of a grand phantasmogoria of the subconscious.

Poetry Review . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

confusion and helplessness of human life.

Tantalizing Contradictions

The overt meaning of the poems was generally clear in the reading. But at times there were tantalizing contradictions such as "If I wasn't here I'd be somewhere else" or "Lights bearing their windows away" which were gone before they could be properly appreciated. And often one felt that if one could hear the poem again, several things previously unnoticed would suddenly appear. But this is a problem with all poetry readings. Ideally perhaps, one should have read Raab's poems ahead of time, and then listened to him reading them and giving them meaning, for a full appreciation.

The program was excellent and the audience was very appreciative. The poet seemed to have touched a chord in his listeners by articulating some of their inner feelings, feelings that are common to all humans: "What man has not felt a grey shadow coast across his dreams?"

Debaters Win

The Debate Team won its sixth and seventh trophies of the year this weekend at a tournament at the State University of New York at Oswego.

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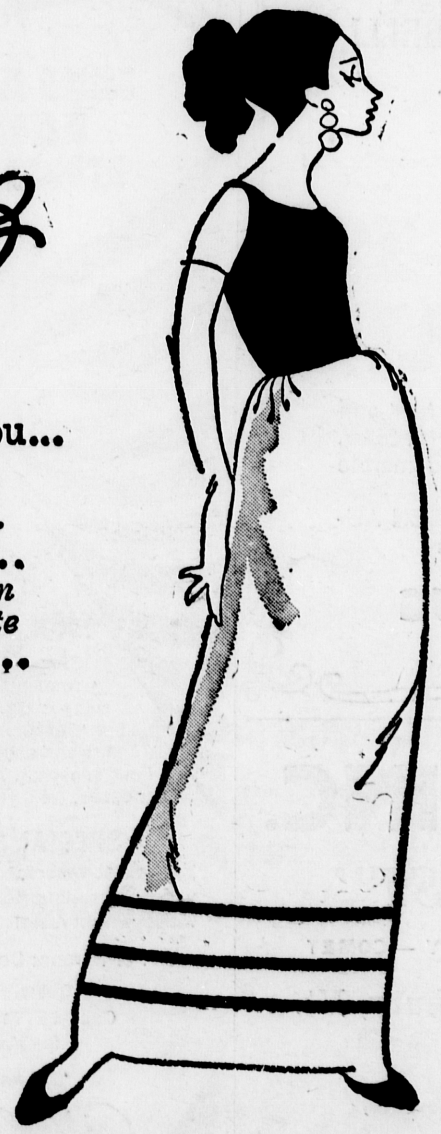

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